

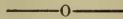
formed an ill defined collar of pale brownish yellow and a slight wash of yellow pervades the under surface. Total length 205 m.m., tail 88 m.m.

Young male.—Like the adult female : occasionally with one or more feathers of the breast distinctly yellow.

In the adult male the excess in the length of the tail over that of the female is due to a graduated prolongation of the lateral feathers which renders the form of the tail as a whole subfurcate.

Note on Colluricincla boweri Ram.—

I take the earliest opportunity of pointing out that the Shrike-thrush, named by me *C. sibila*, is in all probability identical with Dr. Ramsay's species *C. boweri*.



DESCRIPTION OF AN ACANTHIZA FROM HERBERTON.

ACANTHIZA SQUAMATA N.S.—

Above olive green : wing coverts brown suffused with green, primary coverts dark brown edged with olive green ; edge of wing buffy white ; quills dark brown, edged with pale greenish buff on the primaries ; rump and upper tail coverts yellow with a slight reddish tint ; tail feathers pale pinky yellow on the basal half, for the rest nearly black with buff-tinged greyish white tips ; crown, grey tinged with green, front slightly ferruginous, its feathers with those of the lores and a supraciliary stripe with darker centres and broad whitish edge ; ear coverts grey tinged with green and lineated with white shafts ; chin, throat, and upper breast whitish suffused with yellow, each feather with an obscure dark edge ; rest of the under surface and the under tail-coverts yellow ; under wing-coverts creamy white ; inner webs of quills edged with ashy white ; bill brown ; feet nearly black. Total length 92—103 m.m., culmen 8, wing 51, tail 38, tarsus 13.

Locality—Herberton, in forest country. Examples, three: 2 ♂, 1 ♀. The collector, Mr. Broadbent, notes of it that it has all the habits of an *Acanthiza*, frequenting open places and preferring small bushes.

A. reguloides is the only species with which it can be confounded. It is, however, a larger bird with a shorter tarsus, and is further distinguishable by the colour of the legs, and the squamated appearance of the throat and parts about the head.

ANATOMICAL NOTES ON THE HELICIDÆ;

BY C. HEDLEY, F.L.S.

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PART III.

Helix porteri, Cox; of this species the jaw is orbicularly arched, crossed by numerous fine ribs which denticulate both margins, ends rounded. The centre cusp of the rachidian tooth is small, ovate, acute, reaching half-way along the basal plate, bearing on both sides a minute denticule anterior to its cutting portion. The twenty laterals are rather larger than the rachidian, and elongate as they recede from it; the small accessory distal cusp, possessed by each, gradually becomes more defined as it reaches the more distant series, a denticule appears half-way up the proximal blade about the fourteenth series. The character of the teeth abruptly changes in the twenty-fourth series, where the inclined laterals are suddenly replaced by the upright marginals. The latter numbering over twenty, are much alike, consisting of a large lanceolate cusp cleft half-way down, and a small sharp accessory distal cusp.

Penis sac terminating in a flagellum, anterior portion pyriform, insertion of the retractor muscle distant from entrance of the short vas deferens. Genital bladder small, ovate, on a rather long wide duct.